

BLANCO RESIGNS.

Declines to Take Part in the Surrender of Cuba.

A FAREWELL PROCLAMATION.

His Resignation Received by the Government at Madrid.

In His Proclamation He Reviews His Efforts to Save Cuba for Spain—His Intention Was to Oppose the Advance of the Americans, Foot by Foot, Fighting at the Head of His Army—Now He Refuses to Assist in Turning the Island Over to the United States—He Advises the Inhabitants to Consult Their Interests and Not Make Any Further Resistance to American Troops.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—Captain-General Blanco publishes to-day in an extra Gaceta Oficial the following address:

"GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA."

"Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

"Inasmuch as the Government of His Majesty has resolved to arrange peace with the United States, I consider my mission in this country to be at an end, and have asked to be relieved. It would be difficult for the man who not long ago urged you to carry on the war to the last extremity to try to turn your minds to the opposite course.

"I came to this island, as you all know, in very critical circumstances, undismayed by the difficulties presented, animated by the hope of being able to pacify the island, and to save it for Spain with the assistance of all parties; with no other purpose and no further ambition than to perform a service for the country for which I possess so warm a love.

"Lack of faith and mistrust on the part of some and the prejudices and errors of others have been an insuperable hindrance to the attainment of my hopes, although in spite of difficulties so great the day was, perhaps, not far off that might have seen these hopes happily realized.

"The promised accomplishment of desires so noble and humane was doubtless unobtainable to the enemies of our race and of our rule in America, and suddenly tearing off the mask with which they had covered their ambitious plans they openly declared against us the most unjust war recorded in the annals of history, when they could have reasons of gratitude alone toward a nation from which they had at all times received so many proofs of regard and of friendship.

"We were thus obliged to accept war at the moment when we could the least have expected it and under circumstances which for that reason were very unpropitious. In spite of this we have carried on the campaign with energy, preserving the territory of the island almost entire, and we have at our disposal an army exercised in war and eager for glory; an army which has already made the invaders feel the weight of our arms, and at the head of which I had intended to continue disputing foot by foot with them the land that with such valor and at the cost of so much blood we have defended for long years.

"The Government of the nation, inspired assuredly by the high interests of our country and desirous of securing your welfare and that of the other colonies as well, believes that the time has come to make peace, and it is our duty to second it in its purposes.

"But certainly I cannot be the man called upon to carry into execution a policy not to be reconciled with my previous declarations and with my constant actions and settled convictions, and I am obliged to separate from you with deep sorrow in this painful and difficult moment. I shall not do so, however, when the time comes without recommending to you the calm and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain in Cuba, which represent the fruits of your labors and which might be endangered falling to the composition and discretion demanded by circumstances so serious.

"In giving you this advice I believe I am rendering the last and most disinterested service to the people of Cuba and especially to those of Havana. Your Governor-General, RAMON BLANCO.

HAVANA, Aug. 15, 1898.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—A cable despatch was received from Captain-General Blanco to-day tendering his resignation to the Government. The reason he gives for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

HOW IS THIS, GEN. BLANCO?

A Report in Madrid That Neither His Resignation Nor Augustin's Will Be Accepted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says that the Government will probably not accept the resignations of Captain-General Augustin and Blanco.

Those competent to judge expect that the evacuation of Cuba will begin in October and end with the year.

The whole political question in Madrid now is whether Prime Minister Sagasta will have decision and energy enough to postpone the meeting of the Cortes until the treaty of peace is concluded in Paris. He is likely to persevere in his difficult task, for now he has the confidence of the Crown and a majority of the nation.

The Cabinet at its next meeting will consider arrangements for the bringing back of the troops from Cuba and Porto Rico. It will also consider the question of summoning the Cortes.

Harbor Mines at Key West Blown Up.

Key West, Aug. 15.—Engineers were busy all day at blowing up mines in the harbor. One of the mines threw up water 200 feet. Thirty days will be required to blow up all that have been planted. It took sixty days to lay them.

TROOPS FOR CUBA SOON.

May Be Sent Before the End of September—Gen. Lee's Corps to Go.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Administration expects that it will be necessary to begin the military occupation of Cuba before autumn, although the President and the officials of the War Department would be greatly relieved if it found it unnecessary to send troops to the island during the rainy season. The time and manner of beginning the occupation of the territory are to be determined nominally by the Military Commission soon to be appointed, but it is likely that the Government will be able to prescribe virtually the general steps necessary before the commission begins its deliberations at Havana. The consultation held to-day between the President, Secretary Alger, Adj.-Gen. Corbin and Major-Gen. Lee, who was summoned to Washington, pertained entirely to measures to be taken to occupy the cities and towns of Cuba as soon as these places shall have been evacuated by the Spanish forces. The conference was preliminary to the work of the Havana Military Commission, and the work of that body was largely determined, so far as the present circumstances enable the Administration to judge, by the consultation of Gen. Lee with the leading Government officials.

The conclusion was that it would probably be necessary to send some troops to Cuba within thirty days, or at least, before the end of September, and general arrangements were made to have Gen. Lee's Seventh Army Corps landed in the island. The Seventh Corps is eager for this service, and it is possible that the movement to occupy Cuba will be ordered before the corps has been entirely removed from the Fernandez and Jacksonville camps to the Northern encampments where it had been prepared to quarter them during the summer months. The men of Gen. Lee's corps, by their residence during the summer in a Florida camp, under conditions of climate only a little better than those in the more healthful portion of Cuba, have been rendered capable of enduring with some safety a passive campaign in a latitude further south.

The War Department has not given up its intention, officially expressed several days ago, of having the troops of Gen. Shafter's army, which are now being removed to Montauk Point, engage in the northern Cuba campaign in the fall. But it is more than probable that Gen. Lee's command will be the first sent to Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara provinces. An order was sent from the War Department to-day to Col. Pettit's regiment of volunteer infantry directing its movement immediately from the camp at Frederick, Md., to Jacksonville, Fla., where the commanding officer will report to Major-Gen. Lee for assignment of his command to duty. It is the purpose of the department to send this regiment to Cuba to perform garrison duty in some of the places to be evacuated by the Spanish. It is also probable that the most unhealthy in Cuba, it is probable that the immune regiment will be sent to Havana or vicinity in advance of any other troops. The regiments of Gen. Lee's command will follow at as remote a time as the situation in Cuba will allow.

Of course a great deal depends on the agreement reached between the Spanish authorities and the American military commission at Havana in the determination of the time when troops shall be sent to Cuba. If Spain is somewhat dilatory in the withdrawing of her armed forces from Cuba—a condition which, under circumstances, the Administration would not very much regret—it may not be necessary to send troops to the island before the end of the rainy season. If, on the other hand, the evacuation is begun promptly and is carried on rapidly, the Administration will find it necessary to send a large number of soldiers to take the place of the evacuating Spanish troops.

The army administration deems it unwise to leave any of the present military stations in Cuba unoccupied. The definite fear is entertained that the withdrawal of the Spanish garrisons would be followed by serious disorder in the island if the places should not be immediately occupied by forces from the United States. Under the present circumstances the time of reconstruction in Cuba will probably be a troublesome one, and the best efforts of the Cuban authorities, both in this country and in the island, will certainly be required to repress disorder on the part of the lawless elements, which are always ready in any population for the time of transition.

The Navy Department, not having the same considerations of climate to deal with, has already taken action to protect American and Cuban interests during the evacuation of the island. The auxiliary cruisers Yankee and Dixie left Playa del Este last Wednesday for the coast of Cuba, and will be there, with others of the same class, will be distributed among the ports on the northern side of the island. They will perform a sort of police duty, looking after the interests of the United States and of the Cuban people during the existence of the armistice, and enforcing such laws and regulations as there may be a tendency in various quarters to violate. These auxiliary cruisers will be especially vigilant during the evacuation of ports by the Spanish garrisons, and they will be always on hand to enforce strictly such provisions as may be made by the joint military commission in Havana.

LEAVING SANTIAGO.

American and Spanish Troops Sail—Two Battalions of Immunes Arrive.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The transport Leonora from Savannah arrived here this forenoon with two battalions of the Fifth Regiment of Immunes, under Major H. D. Moseley. The Fifth Regiment goes to Morro Castle for encampment, and Col. Hood's Second Regiment of Immunes will guard the Second.

The Spanish transatlantic steamer Isla de Saba sailed for Spain this afternoon with 2,000 Spanish prisoners on board, in charge of Gen. Bustamante. Seven thousand others remain here, of whom 1,000 are in the hospital.

Four transports are in the harbor to-day, taking also Gen. Linares, Leon, and Torm. They will probably leave Wednesday or Thursday.

The United States transports Breakwater and Asola have cleared for Montauk Point with 450 men of the Seventeenth United States Infantry and two batteries of light artillery on board.

The Leonora will sail to-morrow with a party of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers on board.

The death rate in the camps and city is decreasing. Thirty-seven died in the city yesterday, but the number of deaths to-day was much less.

GERMANY FRIENDLY TO US NOW.

Newspapers There Enlarging on Ambassador White's Recent Interview.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BREITENBURG, Aug. 15.—The press here is enlarging on Ambassador White's recent philo-German interview. The North German Gazette reproduces in large type the Ambassador's utterances touching upon the friendliness of the American and German Governments.

The Deutsche Zeitung, the Ambassador's utterances, and says that the sentiment of the Germans toward America are growing more friendly. It adds:

"To-day the German press not only gives credit to the warlike deeds of the American nation, but recognizes the moderation exhibited by the victors."

An emblem of peace in the world. Londoners are proud to see the flag of the United States flying over the city of London.

GEN. SCHWAN ROUTED THEM

PORTO RICAN CAMPAIGN WOUND UP WITH AMERICAN VICTORIES.

Retreating Spaniards Attacked Him on Saturday and Were Repulsed with Loss—The Spanish Commander in the Mayaguez Province Captured—Brave Charge by Americans Upon Spaniards in Ambush at Mayaguez—Four Spanish Officers and Twenty Privates Killed—Our Loss One Killed and Fifteen Wounded—Further Details of Gen. Wilson's Attack Upon Alibonito—Artilerymen Wept When They Heard That the War Was Over.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—Gen. Miles got word of the signing of the peace protocol on Saturday to all the American commanders except Gen. Schwan, who had gone north from Mayaguez and was beyond reach of communication. Gen. Miles's messenger reached Gen. Schwan this morning.

On Saturday, near Rio Canas, Gen. Schwan's column was attacked by 1,500 of the Spanish retreating forces, but none of the American forces was hit by their fire. Col. Soto, commanding the Spanish forces in the Mayaguez province, two Sergeants, and a number of privates were captured by Gen. Schwan's command. Col. Soto was found lying ill in a cottage.

Besides Col. Soto and the Sergeants and privates the Americans captured a Lieutenant and a battalion commander, and forty other prisoners altogether were taken by one company of our men. The Spaniards are retreating from Pinar and Lajas in a greatly demoralized state. The prisoners say that the fire of our men was very effective. Gen. Schwan's forces are encamped at Las Marias.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 14.—Porto Rico has been taken without a single battle worthy of the name. There have been only four fights all told, and our loss in killed has been only three. Two of the fights have already been reported in THE SUN, and the stories of the other two came in to-day.

The first of these was at Mayaguez. Gen. Schwan occupied that place on Thursday after a hot fight on Wednesday afternoon. The Mayaguez garrison, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, were in ambush in the hills a mile west of Hermiguera. They occupied an impregnable position commanding the iron bridge on the Rio de Rosario road, midway between San German and Mayaguez, leading into a narrow valley.

The Americans advanced, fording a deep, swift stream, under a murderous volley of fire from the concealed foe. The wonderful bravery and coolness of the American regulars demoralized the enemy, who was driven out after two hours' fighting with heavy loss. The Americans bivouacked that night in the enemy's position.

The enemy's loss was 4 officers, one of them a Captain, whose body was riddled with shot from a Gatling gun, and 20 privates killed and 50 wounded. Besides they lost a Lieutenant and 9 privates taken prisoners and 50 more who were in the hospital.

The American loss was 1 killed, Frederick Fierneburg of Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and 15 wounded.

The seriously wounded are: Sergt. William Wheeler, Company A; Private William Rosseter, Company G; Corporal Amos Wilkie, Company D, and Private Daniel Graves, Company M.

Those whose wounds are not dangerous are: Lieut. Joseph Bryan, Eighth Cavalry; Corporal Joseph Ryan, Company A; Privates Arthur Sparks, Company C; John Johnson, Company D; John Sanders, Company E; Paul Mitzeke, Company E; Henry Gerriok, Company E, and Samuel Cobb, Company I; Corporal John Bruning, Company D; Privates George Curtis, Company D, and Samuel Frye, Company D, Fifth Infantry.

Gen. Schwan, with the Eleventh Infantry, Troop A, the Fifth Cavalry, and batteries of the Fifth and Third Artillery, left Tauro on Tuesday morning. The road was bad through the mountains, but the Americans arrived close to Sabana la Grande on Wednesday morning. Here they remained for three hours, when they proceeded to San German. In this town American flags were flying, and our troops were received with patriotic music by the local band. A stop of an hour was made in San German, and the troops then continued their advance.

Some Porto Rican scouts at Neroy reported that the enemy was ahead. They also said that a bridge three miles to the west had been mined by the Spaniards, but upon investigation it was found that the bridge was not mined.

At noon a force of guerrillas fired two volleys into Macomb's cavalry, which were in advance of the main body. A native who was tending cattle was shot in the shoulder. The cavalry soon dislodged the guerrillas. Two miles ahead the road crossed a tributary of the Rosario River and a mile further on the Rosario River itself. The intervening country was soft bottom land. It was raining and this made the marching very heavy.

Macomb's right flank took the Rosario bridge and the branch road to Hormiguera, driving the Spanish outposts back to their stronghold two miles to the north. The infantry deployed, and Capt. Hoyt skirmished in advance with two companies of Galbraith's battalion, two Gatling guns and two fieldpieces.

The bridge over the tributary stream was crossed by the Americans under fire. The line spread out in a field of sugarcane, our men lying down in the furrows, which were almost filled with water.

The enemy were concealed in the hills on either side of the stream beyond an iron bridge. Capt. Hoyt drove a small force out of the western hills. The eastern hills afforded natural fortifications. Four hundred of the enemy were in the bushes over the crest of the ridge, firing volleys at the Americans at 500 yards range. Three hundred were in the hills back of this stronghold, waiting to annihilate our men, while 400 more were four miles up the mountains. All the forces of the enemy were connected by signal fire, by means of

which they kept thoroughly informed on the American advance.

Our boys crawled under fire through the mud and water, all eager to get at the Spaniards. Gen. Schwan was standing near Private Fierneburg when the latter was shot through the heart. Lieut. Bryan was shot in the foot at this place after his horse had been hit three times. The enemy had measured the range, and this accounted for the accuracy of their fire.

When our advance guard reached the stream the men jumped to their feet with yells, and, though the water was deep, they forded across, carrying their rifles above their heads. A temporary stand was made at the railroad embankment, and the cavalry dismounted. At this point an enfilading fire was met with on the right flank. The infantry ran up the hill and drove the enemy over the first crest. The Gatling guns and the field pieces were then placed in position, and two other companies of the battalion reinforced them. The Gatlings opened fire on a house by the road down the valley, in which a number of Spaniards had located themselves, and soon dislodged them, killing their Captain.

The main body then came up on the double quick. In the meantime the rear guard had stolen up on the firing line, and all our troops were displaying the greatest enthusiasm. The cavalry drove the enemy into Mayaguez, the Spaniards straggling into that place all the evening. They left early in the morning without waiting for any more fighting.

Gen. Schwan's advance guard entered the town at 9 o'clock and received a popular welcome, a band playing in their honor in the plaza, in which is a statue of Columbus. The Spanish Alcalde did not appreciate the benefits of American occupancy, and he therefore resigned his office. Gen. Schwan at once appointed a native in his place. Soon after the Americans entered the town the Stars and Stripes were floating from the Custom House. Gen. Schwan remained but a short time in Mayaguez, and then went on to Aguadilla.

After this there was no further fighting by Gen. Schwan's command.

Gen. Wilson's division, as has already been cabled to THE SUN, had an engagement yesterday near Alibonito. Gen. Wilson had received instructions from Gen. Miles to demand the surrender of Alibonito whenever he felt that the position warranted such a demand. With the view therefore of making a demonstration in force, and also for the sake of developing the enemy's position, Gen. Wilson ordered Major Lancaster to take Potts's battery of the Third Artillery and advance from the outskirts of Coamo, where he was encamped, and shell the Spanish positions at that place and Alibonito Pass.

These positions were very strong, consisting of a series of rifle pits along the crests of the mountains overlooking the military road for miles. The enemy also had two field pieces mounted behind earthworks. These were modern guns of about 2.7-inch caliber.

Our battery whirled into sight and in range of the Spaniards at 2 o'clock. As the horses galloped up the road the fire of the enemy's infantry in the pits on the mountains showered bullets all about them. Four of the guns were disabled off the right side of the battery, and the situation in the shape of a ridge, while the fifth gun, under command of Lieut. O'Hearne, proceeded further up the road and unlimbered at a turn of the road within plain sight of the Spaniards' positions, but with the horses and caissons sheltered by a high bank just in the rear of the line of the batteries.

Within two minutes all five guns were thundering at the hill on which the enemy's artillery was located. Instantly came the reply. Shells screamed over the heads of the Americans for the thirty minutes that the duel continued. Our fire was so well directed that after half a hour the Spaniards were ordered to keep their guns silent. In twenty minutes the Spaniards also silenced, and the Spaniards could be seen streaming from the trenches below the artillery defenses and making for the pits on the hills to the left.

These pits were then shelled, and a sharp retreat was returned for a few minutes, after which silence prevailed along the entire Spanish line.

Gen. Wilson, who was watching the engagement from a hill close by, ordered the artillery to cease firing. The casualties up to this point consisted of the killing of Corporal Oscar Swanton, the mortal wounding of Private Fierneburg, and the serious wounding of George Bunce, who was shot in the right breast, and August Yanke, who was hit in the neck and right arm.

This engagement stopped at 3 o'clock. Gen. Wilson then came down into the road and conferred with his staff. After the conference he ordered another advance up the hill, and Lieut. Haines to advance up the road. A company of the Third Wisconsin was ordered to support it. As the battery galloped around the protecting cliff where Lieut. O'Hearne's gun was the Spanish rifle pits blazed away, the bullets kicking up the dust all around the piece. It was at once evident that to keep the gun in such an exposed position would be suicidal, and it was immediately ordered back. Private Sizor of Company F was shot before his company was able to get under cover. No one belonging to the battery was hit.

Gen. Wilson then ordered these two guns to open fire and again to shell the enemy. The order was obeyed immediately. At once from the Spanish line came a storm of bullets. Reinforcements had come for the enemy and the hills were alive with soldiers. The two guns on the mountaintop again began returning our artillery fire and shrapnel burst all about our pieces. Our companies remained silent. The enemy's fire was altogether too hot to stand. It was at this time that Lieut. Haines was shot in the back and mortally wounded. The pieces were ordered to expend what ammunition they had and then to retire. They did not wait for their orders, but with the enemy still firing with increased vigor.

After this Gen. Wilson sent Col. Bliss into Alibonito under a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the city. He delivered the demand, and reported to Gen. Wilson that the commandant would return an answer on Saturday.

The answer came just before the peace message was received from THE SUN, which was the first announcement here of the ending of hostilities. The commandant said:

"If you want to save the further shedding of blood stay where you are."

As the time between making the demand and receiving the reply had been used in getting our guns where they could sweep the Spanish off the earth, and as it was only Spanish blood that was to be shed, Gen. Wilson ordered the artillery to unlimber, and the guns were making their preparations to fire when the message was received from Gen. Miles notifying Gen. Wilson of the signing of the protocol and the ending of hostilities. The artillerymen were so put out by being stopped from again attacking the Spaniards that many of them wept.

WAILS IN MILES'S ARMY.

THE SOLDIERS IN PORTO RICO DISAPPOINTED BY PEACE.

Everything Was Ready for a General Attack on the Spaniards when the News of the Signing of the Protocol Came—Officers of the Two Armies Shake Hands—The Sentiments of the Porto Ricans.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—Col. Richards and Capt. Glasford of the Signal Corps, with four soldiers of the Sixth Cavalry, went with a flag of truce to Guayama on Sunday. They were met by Commandant Cervera and an escort half a mile from the Spanish intrenchments. The Americans showed Commandant Cervera copies of peace communications from Washington.

The Spanish commandant said he had already heard of the signing of the protocol and had wired to Madrid for confirmation. At parting the officers shook hands cordially, and the Americans were smoking cigars furnished by the Spaniards.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 14.—The announcement of the cessation of hostilities through the signing of the Spanish-American protocol at Washington readied the American army in Porto Rico in readiness to begin an attack upon the Spaniards which would have been general in character. Gen. Brooke had his guns trained upon Cayo and Gen. Wilson had actually opened fire on Alibonito. Gen. Schwan, after defeating the Spaniards at Mayaguez, was within halting distance of Aguadilla, upon which place he would have opened an attack within two hours, while Gen. Henry, with his command, was within a few hours' march of Lajas, and an order had actually been issued to push forward at all points with the utmost energy and expedition.

These instructions were especially directed against Arecibo and San Juan, and in three days the American troops would have been in both of those places if they had not been surrendered before. It goes without saying, therefore, that the news of the signing of the protocol was not received with manifestations of joy by the Americans, the officers and men alike being disappointed.

The first news of the cessation of hostilities was contained in a bulletin from THE SUN to its correspondents here, and confirmation of the report came an hour later in a despatch from the War Department to Gen. Miles. The official despatch merely ordered a cessation of hostilities and directed the General to notify the Spaniards of the armistice.

Ordinarily issued by telegraph within half an hour, and then the walls began to come in. The men everywhere wanted to fight. They had keyed themselves up to battle pitch and wanted at least a taste of war before being called off.

The Porto Ricans seemed to be as much disappointed as the soldiers. They wanted to see their oppressors punished. This feeling of the soldiers and the people lasted until night, when it calmed down, but all agreed that they were glad that there had been so little loss of life.

The Porto Ricans are hilarious over the cessation of the island to the United States, and are repeating the same words of praise which followed the landing of the troops. Bands are playing the American national air and the people cheering the Americans and their flag.

It is not known at present what effect the signing of the protocol will have on the movement of the army. Gen. Miles said that the troops would simply mark time where they were until the details of the evacuation were completed.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

No Names Agreed Upon Except Those of Secretary Day and Senator Davis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary of State Day left town this evening to be absent a few days, and it is probable, although not certain, that the names of the Peace Commission will not be announced until his return. President McKinley is hard at work endeavoring to arrange the personnel of the commission, but it is said to-night that no names have been definitely agreed upon except those of Secretary Day and Senator Davis.

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Allison is now on his way to Washington, and if he can see his way clear to accepting a place on the commission the President will probably appoint him. No Democrat has yet been chosen as far as can be learned. Senator Gorman has declined, and several names are under consideration. Some of the friends of Senator Turpie of Indiana are in favor of bringing his qualifications for the place to the attention of the President. Mr. Turpie is generally regarded as a sound lawyer, and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations he has made a profound study of questions of international law.

Senator Turpie, moreover, is Chairman of the Democratic caucus, having succeeded Senator Morgan in that place, and his influence would therefore be strong in favor of whatever treaty the commission should negotiate and which the President must submit to the Senate for its approval.

Under the terms of the protocol the Commissioners need not meet in Paris until Oct. 1, and it is the general opinion here that they will not sail from this country until about the middle of September. The President and Secretary Day will in the meantime be busy with the many complicated questions arising out of the plans for the temporary government of Porto Rico, the evacuation of Cuba, and more complicated than all, the maintenance of peace in Manila under the authority of the Stars and Stripes. The President will stick to his post until the machinery for turning Cuba over to the Cubans and taking permanent possession of Porto Rico is well under way, and until it is certain that the authority of the United States at Manila will be recognized, pending a settlement of the question of the future of the Philippines. He will then, about the middle of September, make a somewhat protracted vacation. He may slip out of town for a brief rest, but his regular vacation will be commenced about the time the Peace Commission sails for Paris.

It is expected that the joint military and naval commissions which are to meet at Havana and San Juan, Porto Rico, respectively, will be appointed within a day or two, and that the commissions will soon begin their work at the Cuban and Porto Rican capitals. Several names have been considered for places as members of the two bodies, and it is practically assured that the President will appoint to the Havana commission Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Major-Gen. James F. Wade and Rear Admiral Sampson, and on the San Juan commission Major-Gen. J. R. Brooke, Brig-Gen. Guy V. Henry and Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

Effort to Get Rid of Our Naval Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An effort will be made by the naval administration this week to secure an arrangement by which the naval prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H., may be sent home to Spain. Some negotiations have been begun by the French Ambassador looking to the transportation of the prisoners at an early date, but the Navy Department does not yet know how the shipment of the men is to be accomplished. The Spanish naval officers are anxious to get their prisoners back, and are willing to pay the cost of their transportation home, and their departure only awaits an arrangement between the Washington and Madrid Governments for the release of the prisoners.

MANGROVE'S LAST FIGHT.

Shelled Calbarien and Fought a Gambon Last Sunday Before Hearing of the Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—On Sunday morning the converted lighthouse tender Mangrove made its appearance before Calbarien. Advancing on the port it opened fired on the town.

The gunboat Hernan Cortes and the shore batteries replied, the regulars, volunteers, and firemen rushing up with great enthusiasm.

At 2:30 the firing ceased, though the Mangrove did not retire. It fired eighty-seven shells over the town. No injury was done to persons, and no damage was caused in the town.

Later in the afternoon the gunboat Cauto, under a flag of truce, started for the Mangrove to inform it of the signing of the protocol. The Captain of the Mangrove replied:

"Thank God! I am a friend of peace. I will go and communicate the good words to my superior officer."

The American sailors presented to the Spaniards tobacco and refreshments.

NAVAL PARADE IN NORTH RIVER.

Sampson's Armored Ships to Steam Up as Far as Grant's Tomb on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The arrival of the armored vessels of Admiral Sampson's command at New York this week will be attended by a formal demonstration in the North River. Many communications have come to the Navy Department during the last two or three days asking that the victories won by the fleet which will arrive at New York in a few days be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies in the city and harbor. The department has been asked to allow the marines from the warships to parade the city and for the ships themselves to pass in formal review through the harbor. Acting Secretary Allen has decided to adopt these suggestions for a celebration in a modified form, but he deems it unwise at this time to order the marines ashore. The jacks are not in condition to parade city streets in hot weather, and the department is generally opposed to a too elaborate celebration at a time when formal peace has not been declared.

The ships which are expected in New York are the battleships Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Oregon, and the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn. Three of these sailed from Playa del Este and three from Santiago on Sunday, and they should all reach New York late on Friday or early on Saturday morning. They will be met at Sandy Hook by a despatch boat, with orders from the Navy Department, and the ships will lie off Tompkinsville until Saturday morning, when they will dress ship and proceed up the harbor. If the Texas leaves the dry dock in time she will join in the celebration. This statement was made by Acting Secretary Allen this afternoon.

"The department is much gratified at the desire expressed to see in review the warships which so recently carried home, and as far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who wish to see the ships. But neither the officers nor men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade. The department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships on a somewhat orderly home, and as far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who wish to see the ships. But neither the officers nor men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade. The department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships on a somewhat orderly home, and as far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who wish to see the ships. But neither the officers nor men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade. The department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships on a somewhat orderly home, and as far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who wish to see the ships. But neither the officers nor men